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MISCELLANY.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.
CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH GEN. PRESCOTT,
BY THE AMERICAN LT. COL.
BARTON.

The following narrative of one of the most interesting events of the Revolutionary War is highly worthy of record. It is from an entirely authentic source. The intelligent reader will hardly know which most to admire and approve:—The consummate skill and cool courage of the projector of this bloodless enterprise;—the modest and ingenious manner in which the narrative is penned;—or the true Yankee kindness and humanity shown to an open enemy in a time of high excitement.—*Best Cent.*

NARRATIVE.

In the month of November, A. D. 1778, a detachment of British troops took Major Gen. Lee prisoner by surprise. Having a very high opinion of the General's abilities, I was resolved, if ever an opportunity offered, to surprise a Major General of the British army, with a view to procure his exchange. In the month of December, the same year, the enemy took possession of the islands of Rhode-Island, Conanicut, and Prudence. I being then in the service of this State, was ordered to the post at Tiverton, where I used the greatest endeavors to gain intelligence of some British officer of the same rank with Major-General Lee, whom I might surprise, and thus effect an exchange of that great man. On the 20th June, 1777, a Mr. Coffin made his escape from the enemy on Rhode-Island, and was brought to my quarters. When asked where Major-General Prescott quartered, he said, at the house of Mr. Overing on the west side of the island; and being requested, gave a description of the house. I now entered very seriously upon the plan of surprising General Prescott, in his own quarters. A few days after this, a deserter came off the island, who gave the same intelligence as Mr. Coffin. I could not yet enter fully on the enterprise, there were so many obstacles presenting themselves. The troops, as well as myself, were long injured to service, and never had attempted an enterprise of this sort; and I was sensible if our plan should be blasted, that my country would reprobate my conduct as rash and imprudent; but after some considerable struggle with these difficulties, I determined to throw myself into the hands of fortune, and make the attempt. I communicated my plan to Colonel Stanton, the then commanding officer at this post, and requested his permission to put it in execution. He very readily gave me liberty to go and attack the enemy when and where I pleased. I then selected several officers, in whose abilities and secrecy, from a personal acquaintance, I could confide. I then asked them if they were willing to go with me on an enterprise; but where, and for what particular enterprise, I could not then inform them. They all consented to go. The names of the officers are as follows:—Ebenezer Adams, captain of artillery; Samuel Phillips, captain; James Potter, lieutenant; Joshua Babcock, lieutenant; Andrew Stanton, ensign; and John Wilcocks. The next step to be taken was, to procure boats, which was attended with some difficulty, as there were but two at our post; however, in two or three days we obtained five whale boats, and had them fitted in the best possible manner.

Having obtained the men, and all things in readiness, we embarked on the 4th of July, with an intention to proceed to Bristol. After we got into Mount Hope Bay, there came on a heavy storm of thunder and rain, by which I lost sight of all the boats but one; the two boats which were not separated, pushed on with all speed, and landed at Bristol at 10 o'clock at night, being the 5th. I went to the commanding officer's quarters, where there was a deserter, who had just made his escape from Rhode-Island; taking him into a private room, I questioned him concerning the enemy's position, whether there had been any alteration in the British encampment, within a few days; he said there had not. I then asked him where the commanding officer quartered; he very much surprised me when he answered, in the town of Newport. I asked him if he ever went with such a crowd as a sergeant and ten men to the west part of the island; he told me he had not. I again asked him if he knew of such a guard being detached from the island every morning at 8 o'clock; he said he did. I was now very well convinced that part of what he said arose from his ignorance of the quarters. I then took the other boats joined us, and took the officers with me on a small island (called Hog Island,) in plain sight of the British encampment and shore, where, after we had view-

them some time with a glass, I thus addressed them: Gentlemen, the enterprise which I have projected, and which I want your assistance to execute, is this: to go on to the island of Rhode-Island, surprise Major-General Prescott, at his own quarters, and bring him prisoner to the main. The officers, who knew nothing of my intention, seemed somewhat surprised. I gave them all the intelligence which had been obtained, the situation of the house where the General quartered, the part each must act, and, in short, every particular of the intended enterprise; the officers then very readily consented to what I had proposed. After giving them the most solemn charge not to communicate to any one the least hint of our enterprise, we returned to Bristol, where we staid till the 6th, at night, when about 9 o'clock, P. M. we embarked, and crossed Narraganset Bay, landed on Warwick Neck, from whence we meant to take our departure for the island. On the 7th, the wind came into the E. N. E. which brought on a storm, and retarded the execution of the plan. On the 8th, the weather was fair; but there were several new obstacles which hindered our going. The next day, being the 9th, the weather promising, every thing appeared to invite us to the enterprise.—The boats were now numbered, and every one assigned his boat and seat; to every boat there was one commissioned officer, besides one with me. I directed the commanding officer of the post at the shore to keep a good look out; and if he should hear three distinct muskets, to come on to the north end of Prudence, to take us off—for we had reason to fear that the men of war would send out their boats and cut us off from the main. We were now come to our boats—that I went in was posted in the front, with a pole about ten feet long, and a handkerchief tied to the end, so that my boat might be known from the others, and that none might go before it. We went between the islands of Prudence and Patience, in order that the shipping which lay against Hope Island might not discover us. We rowed under the west side of Prudence till we came to the south end, when we heard the enemy on board the ships cry out all's well. When we were within about three quarters of a mile of Rhode-Island, we heard a great noise, like the running of horses. This threw a consternation over the minds of the whole party; but no one spoke, as I had given the most positive orders not to have one syllable uttered. Thinking on the matter for a moment, I was sure that the enemy could not have the least knowledge of our design, and concluded it must be horses running as they often do. We now pushed for the shore. There was a man left to each boat to keep them ready for a push, for we expected that the enemy might try to impede our retreat. The party being now ready, we marched with the greatest silence in five divisions to the house where the general quartered. The entrance into it was by three doors, on the south, the east, and the west. The first division was to attack the south door, the second the west, the third the east, the fourth to guard the road, the fifth to act in emergencies. We left the guard house on our left, and on our right was a small house where a party of light-horse quartered, in order to carry orders from the general to any part of the island. When we opened the gate of the front yard, the sentinel, who stood about twenty five yards from us, hailed who comes there? We gave no answer, but continued marching on. There being a row of trees between us and the sentinel, he could not well discover our number: he again hailed who comes there? We answered friends; friends advance and give the countersign. I spoke as though in a great passion, and said we had no countersign, have you seen any deserters to night? This had been previously contrived as a decoy, which had the desired effect; for before he suspected us to be enemies we had hold of his musket, told him he was prisoner, and if he made the least noise he should be instantly put to death. We asked him if General Prescott was in the house. He was so frightened that at first he could not speak; but at last with a faltering voice and waving his hand towards the house, he said yes. By this time, each division having got its station, the doors were burst open. We first went into a chamber where we saw a Mr. Overing—the General was not there. We went into another chamber where Mr. Overing's son was; he said the General was not there. I then went to the head of the stair-way and called for the soldiers to set the house on fire, for we were determined to have the general, dead or alive; on this we went below and called for General Prescott, where, after we had view-

the matter? I proceeded from whence it came, and entering a room, saw a man just rising out of bed, and clapping him on the shoulder, asked him if he was General Prescott; he replied yes sir. I told him he was my prisoner, he rejoined I acknowledge it, sir; I desired him to hurry: he requested he might be allowed to put on his clothes; I told him very few, for our business required haste. In the mean time, Major Barrington, the General's aid-de-camp, finding the house was attacked, leaped out of the window, but by the time he was to the ground was secured a prisoner. After the General had slipped on a few clothes, we marched for the shore. We desired the General to put one arm over my shoulder and the other over one of the officers', that he might go with the greatest ease and despatch. Major Barrington and the sentinel were kept in the middle of the party. In a little time we came to the shore. The General seeing the five small boats, and knowing in what manner the shipping lay, appeared much confused, and asked me if I commanded the party; I told him I did: he said I hope you will not hurt me; I assured him, whilst in my power he should not be injured. Before we got into the boats we put on the General's coat, for as yet he had only waistcoat, breeches and slippers. We were very soon seated in our boats, the General in No. 1. After we had gotten a small distance from the shore, we heard three cannons and saw three sky-rockets, which was the signal for an alarm. It was fortunate for us that the enemy on board the shipping did not know the cause of it, as they might with ease have cut off our return to the main. We proceeded on till broad day light, when we landed at Warwick Neck, the place from whence we took our departure, having been gone six hours and a half. The General, when on shore, turned towards the island, and beholding the shipping, said to me, Sir, you have made a damned bold push to-night; I replied we had been fortunate. We went to the highest house, where the General and his aid-de-camp were asked if they would rest themselves with sleep, which they did. In the mean time, we went to Warwicktown for a horse and chaise, with orders to the tavern-keeper there to procure the best breakfast possible for the General and his aid-de-camp, and sent an express to Major Gen. Spencer, at Providence, communicating the success of our enterprise. It was not long before the arrival of a coach, which General Spencer had despatched to conduct the General prisoner to Providence. I accompanied them, and related to General Spencer the particulars of our successful expedition. He was pleased to express his approbation in the strongest terms. It is unnecessary to add that the principal object of the enterprise was afterwards effected in the exchange of General Prescott for General Lee.

WILLIAM BARTON.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—NO. 1.
Messrs. Editors—At the present time, there appears to be in the community a disposition among the benevolent, to do something to relieve the unfortunate poor debtor; and, knowing your willingness to further as far as in your power this desirable object, I propose from time to time to send you a few remarks upon the subject. If you will have the goodness to appropriate a corner in your valuable paper to their insertion, you will advance the cause of humanity thereby. The subject being one which individually concerns every man in society, I have no fears that you will exclude it from your columns.
The cruel law of shutting up a person within the gloomy walls of a prison because he is poor and unable to discharge a contract that fate has decided he shall not, ought by every philanthropic mind to be deprecated. An artificial augmentation of the evils inseparably connected with our earthly condition, appears to be the most odious and misanthropic principle within the scope of human imagination. Naturally all are liable to pain, to sickness, and to death. To the loss of friends, to the ruin of credit, and to be cast abandoned on the "world's wide stage, and doomed in scanty poverty to roam," all may be destined. Fortune distributes her gifts with partiality, and without regard to probity or merit. Who can confide in her deceitful smiles? Who can confide in her precarious favors? What can secure to the rich man the permanency of his possessions? Who that commenced life in abundance, may not close it in want? I have now in mind the case of a distinguished author,* scholar and philanthropist, a native of a foreign country, who began his career under the most auspicious circumstances; his heart

filled with good feelings, his house with friends, and his coffers with gold. In the pursuit of fame and his profession, he left his native shores for those of America; and here did he continue a long time in the "full tide of successful experiment" until by one miscalculation all his enterprises were blasted, and he breathed his last in a prison. He must be made of "sterner stuff" indeed who would wilfully mock the sufferings of a fellow-being of this description by casting him into a dungeon. But nil opus est exemplis, there is no need of examples; for we need not refer to past times, nor travel very far from the boundaries of even our own city, to find parallel cases of human wretchedness. The importance attached to wealth, and the high value set upon it, prompt mankind to strive for opulence. It is a humiliating consideration, that not unfrequently men are esteemed rather for the amount of property they possess, than for their virtue. Often in principle one may be an lago, still if he be opulent, the great, the learned and the good, uncover their heads to him, and solicit his acquaintance. This fact spurs on the trader and the merchant to risk every thing, in toiling for riches.

Some succeed and are carressed; others fail, and are in consequence treated with contempt; and branded with the epithets of knave, rogue, and villain! But if industry be not always crowned with success, nor virtue rewarded with temporal happiness, if time and chance happen to ail, to the good sense of the judicious reader I appeal, whether it be not wrong to judge of a man's principles from the good or ill success he meets with in his vocation. To say his motives are just because he is prosperous, or that they are unjust, because he meets with adversity, is making an erroneous deduction. In two points of light I will consider the evil policy and cruelty of imprisoning poor debtors.

First in a political, and second, in a moral one. And here this question presents itself to the mind—When a man's property will not pay his debts, is it best that an equal division of it be made among his creditors, and his body be released to procure employment, or that he be caged till he has paid the uttermost farthing? The end of law is the welfare of the community. It considers the personal liberty of each member of it as sacred; therefore every person should possess his freedom, and follow that vocation for which he is by nature and education qualified. But Heaven nor education never designed a jail to be the abode of an honest man: those laws then which sanction the confining one after he has yielded up all, are unjust and arbitrary in the extreme. Who will say a creditor derives any benefit by imprisoning a debtor within the noxious space of four prison walls whose loud and pestilential congregation of vapours are enough to engender the worst species of disease, after he has bared him of every iota of property! What business can he there pursue to pay the debt or diminish it a hair? He can do nothing; but like the wretched captive in Sterne's picture of slavery, set on his bed of straw and notch the record of the miserable days he may be doomed to pass in his dreary habitation.

Imprisonment always augments, instead of diminishing a debt. Expense after expense accrues until the cost often swells the demand to four times the original sum; and after all if the debt should be paid through the kindness of a friend, the creditor would only receive his original claim, dollar for dollar.—"Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder," when Legislators, legislating for the good of the community, sanction a marble-hearted creditor in taking an unfortunate man, throwing him into jail, and keeping him there until his resentment is sated?

* James Fennel, of London.

In default of recent news, it may be interesting to the reader to trace the origin of customs where the primary motive has ceased to operate. The practice of decorating churches and apartments with evergreens at Christmas, is supposed by many to allude to the people's strewing branches in the way of the saviour when he entered Jerusalem; by others, to the taste of the monastics in the early periods of the church, who hung their altars with ivy and laurel, emblems of devotion and triumph, to enhance the grandeur and solemnity of their rites.

But the practice of ornamenting places of worship with evergreens, springs from an earlier date. The Druids decked their houses and places of worship with evergreens, in December; that the sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain unmolested by the frosts and storms

of that chilling season.—On the accession of christianity, councils of the church forbade christians to decorate their houses with Bay or Holly, but afterwards permitted it, in order to accommodate its ceremonies to the old mythology in such things as were not fundamental. An ancient writer says, that "Trimming of the Temples with hanging of flowres, boughes, and garlandes, was taken of the heathen people, whiche decked their idols and houses with suche arraye."

In the earliest ages the Mistletoe was held pre-eminent for such uses over every other plant or tree. The Druids venerated it, for its mystical origin.—Growing as it does upon the Oak without resembling it, they deemed it a marvellous production, and believed it possessed of charms and defences against evil. It was cut by them from the tree with great ceremony. The prince of the Druids ascending the Oak, cut the Mistletoe with a golden sickle in the presence of all the people, and then presented it to the other Druids, who received it with the greatest reverence, and distributed it, as a sacred talisman and blessing for the new year. It was, however, at length banished from the churches because it was held sacred by the heathen, and might therefore mislead christian worshippers to a profane respect for it, or to believe, as the Druidical rites had taught them, "that it had the powers of proclaiming pardon and freedom to all wicked people, towards the four quarters of heaven."

The mince pie, and the Christmas pie, those "favorite peculiarities" of the Christmas festival had also their appropriate derivation. The former being a compound of the choicest productions of the East, represents the offerings made by the wise men who came from afar to worship, bringing spices. The coffin-shape of the true old English Christmas pie "is in imitation of the manger" wherein the infant Jesus was laid.—"This pastry is a learned composition, being a mixture of meats, tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, with wines and various kinds of spices."

The mention of the "Christmas log" will kindle the feelings of every New-Englander, as another well known feature of this joyous festival. It was in Old England the great indispensable, to have a "huge heaped up, over-heaped up, all, attracting fire;" and the larger the log the merrier the defiance which was given to the cold without. All the demons of frost and the spirits of the storm were laid by the potent spell. A charm this in these northern climes which needed not the aid of superstition to enforce it. Then comes the feast, and dance, and song—and then the grave reflect on the glorious occasion; and the gay rejoice with mirth and gladness, and gifts on the solemn festival which commemorates "The day, that gave "To man a Saviour—freedom to the slave."

FEMALE GENEROSITY.

In the latter part of the French revolution, a young man, who was closely pursued by a body of gen d'arms, in the streets of Paris, stopped at a door in which there stood a young female, and requested concealment. There was no time to consider, as the soldiers were close at hand—she conducted him to a back building and locked him in. She had scarcely done this when the soldiers passed. As it happened, the very body of gen d'arms who had pursued the young man, were invited by the owner of the house, to take up their quarters for the night; and were put into a room in the same building in which the refugee had taken shelter—and as they occupied the room next the entrance, he could not escape passing through where they lay. In this dilemma, the young lady resolved to extricate him if possible. She waited until she thought the soldiers were all asleep, and passing through the room without awakening any of them, acquainted the stranger with his danger, and told him that if he would consent, she would conduct him to a neighboring church, of which her uncle kept the keys, and secrete him until the danger was over. He consented: she took him by the arm, and by entered the room where the soldiers were sleeping, when in passing he struck his foot against one of them, who waking up, seized the young man, and demanded who it was. When the young lady, with great presence of mind, answered, "it is only I, who am come to seek or"—fortunately she had nothing more to say, as the soldiers, hearing a female voice, let go the arm. They passed on, and entering the church, she conducted him to the door of a vault, which was curiously concealed behind the altar, told him to enter there, and that she would bring him food daily, no

til he would be enabled to venture forth with safety. She gave him the lamp, and shutting the door, returned to the house.

He descended into the vaults, and seating himself on a tomb-stone, he there beheld recorded the names of his own illustrious ancestors, who had mouldered into dust ages ago. He was overpowered with fatigue, and fell asleep—and did not awake until morning of the second day; when he perceived that his benefactress had not been there, and began to fear that something had happened to prevent her from coming again. He awaited in terror and anxiety until night, but still she came not; and he laid himself down in despair on a tomb-stone, resolved to endure the lingering death which awaited him; he sunk into a lethargy, from which he was awakened on the third morning by the voice of his benefactress, calling on his name. But it seemed as if animation had ceased for he was unable to move, or articulate a sound till the door fell; he uttered a feeble cry, and rushed up the steps; fortunately the young lady had not left the spot, she raised the floor and entering the vault, restored new life to the sufferer.—She informed him that she had been unable to get to the church since the time of his concealment on account of the vigilance of the guards who were stationed at her uncle's but she had made arrangements by which she could supply him with daily food. She prepared to depart, and had just ascended the steps when they heard persons enter the church; she immediately closed the door of the vault; it was a body of soldiers passing and repassing about the church and who were searching for some refugees whom they suspected were concealed there. They were conducted by the unsuspicious uncle, who led them to every part of the building to prove his innocence.

Their footsteps were often heard by the trembling couple below, passing over the vault, but they did not perceive it. When they had left the church, she quitted the vault with repeated assurances of daily supplying him with victuals. She performed her promise, and in a few days, conducted him from the place of concealment, and he was enabled to reach his home with safety.

TWENTIEH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

M. PARRIS introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the enrolling and licensing ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries; and for the regulation of the same; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the boundary line of the United States, and to the outrage alleged to have been committed on the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. SPRAGUE said, he was reluctant to interfere with the course proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Wright) for the reference of the Message, but was constrained to offer this resolution, by the great importance of the subject to the State which he had the honor, in part to represent. He was extremely gratified to find that this subject had received the constant and watchful attention of the Executive of the United States; and that the Government had zealously and assiduously labored to preserve our rights and effect a peaceable adjustment of the controversy, and had also taken the most prompt and effective measures to ascertain the character of the recent transactions upon our Northeastern frontier. He hoped that the House, so far as appertained to them would manifest a readiness to second and sustain the efforts of the President. The question respecting our Northeastern boundary was one of no ordinary moment. The great extent of the Territory in dispute, the fertility of its soil, the quantity and value of its timber, its position, with reference to the St. John's river, and in a military point of view, all concurred to make it a matter of much interest to the nation at large, and of peculiar and increasing solicitude to the State of Maine; while the recent alleged outrage by the British Authorities, in arresting, upon this Territory, one who himself claimed to be, and whom we claimed as an American citizen, upon American soil, and transporting him to a foreign gnat, was calculated to excite the just sensibilities of the People. Mr. SPRAGUE said, the subject involved the integrity of our soil, and the inviolability of the persons of our citizens. The attention of Congress had been particularly called to it by the Message of the President, and he trusted that the House would be willing to make it a matter of distinct reference to a committee, and to give it all that consideration which its magnitude deserved.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, inquired of the gentleman from Maine, whether it was the purpose of his resolution to include the Northern boundary line of the United States from sea to sea.

Mr. SPRAGUE replied that his resolution was directed only to the reference

of so much of the President's Message as referred to the subject of boundary; and the Message only spoke of the Eastern portion of the line. But it was not his intention to restrict the attention of the Committee to one part of the country in preference to another. They might extend their report to the whole of our Northern line, if they should think it necessary; but what he more particularly desired to have them report upon, was the present state of affairs in respect to the Eastern portion of it.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, said, that unless the gentleman desired a Select Committee, (which point he had now waived,) he could not perceive the necessity of any distinct reference of this subject, as it was virtually included under the resolution for referring so much of the Message as related to our Foreign Relations to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. SPRAGUE did not think that the general resolution, to which the gentleman referred, would cover this subject. The particular point which he wished to submit to a Committee of the House, was the outrage committed on an American citizen peacefully residing within the limits of the United States.

The resolution, as modified by the mover, was then adopted.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Forty-five petitions and memorials were presented this day.

By Mr. HAMILTON—Remonstrances of the Agricultural Societies of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. John, in South Carolina, against an increase of the tariff on importations.

Mr. BARNARD submitted the following resolution for consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this Government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.

Mr. RANDOLPH, at his request, has been excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. SMYTH, of Va. was appointed.—Mr. McDUFFIE is now Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On foreign relations.—Messrs. Macon, Sanford, Traxell, Bell and White.
On finance.—Messrs. Smith of Md., Mac Lane, Parris, Smith of S. C., and Branch.
On commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnson of La., Mac Lane, Silsbee, and Wilkams.
On manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Knight, Ruggles, Ridgely, and Barnard.
On agriculture.—Messrs. Branch, Wiley, Bouliguy, Bateman, and Barnard.
On military affairs.—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Johnson of Ky., Chandler, and Hendricks.
On the militia.—Messrs. Chandler, Harrison, Marks, Mac Kinley, and Tyler.
On naval affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Robbins, Seymour, Tazewell, and Woodbury.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On elections.—Messrs. Sloan, Anderson, Alston, Tucker of S. C., Claiborne, Phelps, and Stower.
On ways and means.—Messrs. Randolph, Mac Duffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, and Gilmer.
On claims.—Messrs. Williams, Mac Coy, Whittlesey, Barber of Ct., Clarke of N. Y., Mac Intire, and Ramsay.
On commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Thompson of Ga., Gorham, Barney, Harvey, and Southerland.
On public lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Vinton, Whipple, Jennings, Halle, Duncan, and Davis of S. C.
On postoffices and post-roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Mac Kean, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, and Russell.
On the district of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, Bryan, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, and Allen of Va.
On the judiciary.—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Livingston, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, and Storm.
On revolutionary claims.—Messrs. Wolf, Hunt, Creighton, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J., Frey, and Healey.
On public expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson of N. Y., J. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck, Gale, and Nuckolls.
On private land-claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore of Al., Armstrong, Earl, Sheppard, Bates of Mo., and Steriger.
On manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Stevenson of Pa., Condit, Moore of Ky., Wright of N. Y., Standberg, and Martin.
On Indian affairs.—Messrs. Mac Lean, Mac Kee, Carson, Daniel, Swann, Lumpkin, and Smith of Ia.
On foreign affairs.—Messrs. Everett, Taylor of N. Y., Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, and Polk.
On military affairs.—Messrs. Hamilton, Vance, Smith of Va., Desha, Floyd of Ga., Hobbs, and Orr.
On naval affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett of N. H., Crowinshield, Carter of S. C., Miller of Pa., Dorsey, and Ripley.
On agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Ronco, Wilson of Md., Barlow, Hallock, Merwin, and Culpepper.
On territories.—Messrs. Strong, Clarke of Ky., Sawyer, Wright of O., Bunner, Lea, and Coulter.
On military pensions.—Messrs. Burgess, Mitchell of Ten., Bates of N. H., Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, and Forward.
On expenditures of the department of State.—Messrs. Blair, Lechey, and Trevaunt.
On expenditures of the treasury department.—Messrs. Hall, Mitchell of Pa., and Barringer.
On expenditures of the war department.—Messrs. Hayne, Woodcock, and Turner.
On expenditures of the navy department.—Messrs. Little, Lyon, and Keese.
On expenditures of the postoffice.—Messrs. Holmes, Lefler, and O'Brien.
On expenditures on public buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, J. J. Wood, and Swift.
On personal and unfinished business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, and Wilson of Pa.
On accounts of the house of representatives.—Messrs. Allen of Mass., Belden, and Plant.

FOREIGN.

We are indebted to the New-York Morning Courier, an excellent paper for information for the following news respecting the destruction of the grand Turkish fleet.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND TURKISH FLEET.

The Turco Egyptian Fleet is annihilated! The first blow has been given to the Ottoman power, and it will assuredly be followed by others more severe and more fatal. On the 20th of October, Sir Edward Codrington, having learned that Ibrahim Pacha had landed the troops composing the expedition, in violation of the armistice, and was dealing destruction around amongst the Greeks of the Morea, the Vice-Admiral, with the combined squadrons, (the French and Russian admirals having placed themselves under his orders) stood off for Navarino, and found the Turkish and Egyptian fleet lying there, being moored in a crescent, and appeared ready for action. Having passed the batteries, Sir Edward Codrington despatched the Dartmouth ahead, for the purpose of sending a communication to Ibrahim, or the Turkish Admiral, warning him of the consequences of his proceedings by bringing upon him the vengeance of the allied squadrons. The Dartmouth's boat carrying this communication, was fired upon, and we regret to add Lieut. Fitzroy and the whole boat's crew were killed. This was the signal for attack. The British Admiral promptly led in the Asia, and placing her between the Turkish and Egyptian Admirals, opened a tremendous fire upon the former. The Egyptian Admiral having sent a message, declaring that he would not fire a gun, Mr. Mitchell, Sir Edward Codrington's Interpreter, was sent on board, but he was basely shot, and the admiral immediately fired on the Egyptian Admiral. The action became general on both sides, and continued with great fury for four hours, when it terminated by the complete destruction of the whole Turkish and Egyptian Fleet, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 15 corvettes, 9 brigs 3 fire-ships, and numerous transports, &c. The ships which had escaped the fury of the attack were run on shore by the Turks themselves, and destroyed.

This glorious achievement has not been performed without a tremendous loss of human life. The Turkish Admiral had 650 men killed, and the loss of the others in proportion.

"The loss of the Allies has been great, among the English slain, are Captain Waller Bathurst, of his Majesty's ship Genoa; Lieut. Fitzroy; Mr. Smith, the Master of the Asia, and many other gallant officers and men; making a total loss in the British Squadron of 20 officers, 21 petty officers, and 218 men killed and wounded. The Asia had her mizen mast shot away, and her mainmast severely injured. The French and Russian Fleets took a very active part. The French Admiral De Rigny, signalled himself by an act of chivalrous gallantry, not having been able to get his own flag-ship satisfactorily into action, changed his flag to a frigate, in which he most gallantly rushed upon the enemy, but his loss was very great, exceeding one hundred.

It is said, that the Turkish crews, in many instances exhibited great desperation, jumping overboard rather than surrender.

The battle was fought at anchor, and was necessarily bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been—the entire destruction of the whole Turkish fleet.

The following is a statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result:

English Force.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

French Force.—Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

Russian Force.—Four sail of the line, four frigates.

Total of the Allies.—Twenty-six sail.

Turkish Force.—Three sail of the line, four double frigates, nineteen frigates, twenty-four corvettes, fourteen brigs, six fire-ships.

Total.—Seventy sail.

There were, besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish line of battle ship, burned—two driven on shore, wrecks—one double frigate, sunk—one on shore, a wreck—two burned—fifteen frigates burned and sunk—three on shore, wrecks—one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burned and sunk—four on shore, wrecks—nine brigs burned and sunk—one on shore, masts standing—six fire-ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were afloat, which is probably to be accounted for from their small draft of water, enabling them to haul in close under the batteries ashore, and which appear to have been very formidable.

Affairs have been brought to this crisis by bad faith and cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to wreck his vengeance of the whole Greek population; and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

The Gazette de France remarks that "the astonishing harmony between the three united nations is one of the wonders

of history!" By and by perhaps we may see a still greater wonder—the age of miracles is not over. Let us now contemplate the state of affairs on land. We have stated heretofore that the Turk was sending large supplies of money, provisions, men, and ammunition to his fortresses on the Danube. On the lines of that river and of the Pruth, eighty thousand Russians under Field Marshal Wittgenstein, are already assembled, and ready for the field. A still greater army under Marshal Sacken, is ready to support his operations, and the Czar himself is expected to join them.

Previously to the battle of Navarino, the Sultan had sent a firman to Ibrahim Pacha, directing him to repel force by force. On the strength of this firman Ibrahim commenced the aggressions above recited.

(Extract of a letter from Calcutta, April 25.)
DREADFUL FIRE.—On the 24th inst. a dreadful calamity befel this place: we had no less than five fires, and one I witnessed; it took place in a native quarter, called Jaun Bazaar, where all the habitations are bamboo and mat huts. In less than a quarter of an hour a space of three-quarters of a mile was in flames.

The gale blew with unusual violence, which afforded awful resistance to the flames, spreading with resistless violence, opposed or rather met by nothing but bamboo and mat huts; these were consumed with the utmost rapidity, and quickly the flames caught a range of bamboo stabling belonging to the principal stable keeper here. The light now became frightful in the extreme; one half of Calcutta was visible to the most minute object, by the red flame of the fire, whose glare was communicated to all around by the gate; and the governor's house, fort, river, and shipping, were distinguished on the other side, by the vivid blue lightning, which flashed without a moments intermission, accompanied by surprisingly loud and violent peals of thunder. The whole space mentioned was now in flames, and the poor miserable inhabitants, removing in their fright and haste, their beds and boxes, their poor frightened goats and cattle following instinctively their masters from their sheds, and howling mournfully. The horses from the livery stables had been removed to windward of the fire, in the early commencement of it, became frightened at the flames and the lightning, and were dreadfully restive, many breaking loose and running in a state of infuriated fear, into immense masses of people, kicking and killing, and ultimately running back to the stables from which they had been disturbed; and in spite of all exertion, numbers there perishing in the flames; their cries, and the screaming of birds falling (as birds usually do) into the flames, the cries of children, cracking of the flames, and loud thunder, formed a most terrific combination of sounds. Amidst all this might be seen one or two engines, the water from which, once exhausted, no assistance was looked for from them, for there are no water-works or fire-plugs here, and all water must be brought by hand; the extreme distance of the river preventing its being done with any benefit. In about an hour the whole Jaun-Bazaar, after presenting a vast surface in a mass of flames, was a scene of awful grandeur; the fire was arrested by the interposition of some mud huts and the wind lulled for a few moments, and bamboos retaining a red heat for some time after they had done burning, the whole area of the fire looked like an enchanted garden of red, as we see presented at the atres; but the wind had done its destructive office.—The sparks, pieces of burning wood, and other combustibles, had been carried to a considerable distance: and no sooner was the fire extinguished, than four other, two of great magnitude, were observed bursting forth. That on the Mute Bazaar was awfully destructive, and burnt a considerable time. But the sequel is perhaps as bad as the fire itself; for, at about ten o'clock, the storm came on with increased violence, and the rain, which would have assisted in quenching the flames, had it fallen during the fire, now fell in torrents, and 10,000 or 12,000 poor creatures who had lost their houses, and who could have slept in the fields in this climate, had the night been dry, were now for the second time compelled by the rain to seek shelter. The flames raged with fury till next morning at day-break. The numbers of huts destroyed is 1,340, and the worst circumstance is, it is supposed to be the work of some incendiaries."

EXECUTION AT POITIERS.—(From a Paris paper of October 26.)—On the 20th of October, a man named Biron, and his wife, were executed at Poitiers, for the crime of parricide, having been found guilty of poisoning the widow Rocher, the mother-in-law of Biron. The criminals were conveyed to the place of execution barefoot their heads covered with black crape, which however did not prevent their pale and agitated features from being seen. The man appeared resigned; his wife was supported by one of the executioner's assistants. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, they fell into each other's arms, and took a final adieu. Biron quietly suffered himself to be bound, and resigned his head to the executioner without a struggle. It was instantly severed from the body. There was more difficulty with respect

to the woman. Before they could bind her arms it was necessary to employ force, and she succeeded in releasing them from the cords so that it became necessary to listen them a second time. These horrible preparations being executed with slowness, produced loud murmurs from the immense crowd which attended upon the occasion. With some difficulty they overcame her resistance. The wretched woman, on perceiving the bleeding head of her husband in the basket under her gave a horrible shriek, which, however, was instantly silenced by the axe of the executioner.—This unhappy man, with a view to save the life of his wife, had solemnly declared in prison that he alone was guilty.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Spain is vague and contradictory. Ferdinand has, however, given another proof of his folly by issuing a decree ordering the discharge from all civil and military posts of persons who, having been implicated in the affairs of the year 1820, had been declared purified by the second Tribunal after failing to obtain that acquittal from the first Tribunal. It has been found impossible to carry this decree into execution, and the Ministers of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, have all presented representations to the King on the subject. His Majesty has also ordered arrangements to be made for organizing and equipping the reduced and submitted insurgents, and for raising 80,000 Royalist volunteers through the kingdom.

Extract from 'Travels in England.'

About 100 broken down cart and coach horses are slaughtered every week, and boiled for the cats and dogs in London. There are four licensed horse butchers, who kill each about fifty per week, which they purchase at an average price of 25s. a head. The skins are sold to the leather-dressers; the shoes to the ironmongers; the hair to the upholsterers; the bones to the button-makers; and the flesh, after being boiled in huge kettles, to the retailers of cats' meat, who sell it out by the pound to their customers, as regularly as the bakers supply the families with bread!

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

A letter from Brigus, N. F. dated Nov. 21, says,

"The James ar. at Cubits yesterday, from Portugal. The master says, that a few days ago, in Lon. of (I believe) 30, he fell in with a brig, water-logged, having a living woman lashed in the main-top, four living seamen in the rigging, and, a dead man spread in the shrouds, on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisting! The master says that he made every exertion to save them, but without avail—and that a very heavy gale (which lasted 48 hours) caused him to leave them to the mercy of the ocean—into the bowels of which, he has no doubt, they were consigned soon after its commencement.—The master read 'Indi'—on some part of her—He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellows to throw themselves overboard, that he might be enabled to pick them up—but he could hear them say that they were too weak; and when they saw the impossibility of his saving them, their lamentations were dreadful.

DOMESTIC.

PRISON TORTURE.—A horrible instance of human vengeance occurred a short time since, at Minden, in Westphalia.—The object was a person who, from conscientious motives, peculiar to the religious body of which he was a member, had refused to serve in the militia. He was placed in a cell, the floor and sides of which were closely studded with projecting spikes or pieces of sharpened iron resembling the blades of knives. The individual remained in this state for twenty-four hours, and the punishment was repeated at three distinct intervals. It is considered a rare occurrence for a person to survive the second infliction of this species of cruelty. In this instance, however, the sufferer did not perish.—From the last Report of the Prison Discipline Society.

A hog, two years old, was exhibited in Wilmington, Del. a few days since, which weighed thirteen hundred and eighty and a half pounds, and measured nine feet in length, four feet five inches in height, and nine feet around the body. He was raised in Chester County, Penn.

It is stated that Messrs. Anderson and Ripley from this state, and Mr. Harvey, from New Hampshire were the only members from New England, who voted with the Southern delegation against the administration candidate for speaker.—So far as we are informed Messrs. Parris and McIntire have thus far been faithful to their constituents. We mention the circumstance because the opposition have laid claim to them.—J. Patriot

A wretch named William Armstrong put an end to his existence at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 6th inst. by attempting to drink a quart of Whiskey which some foolish persons had agreed to give him for that purpose. One of these persons, it is said, has been obliged to give bail for having used some compulsion towards Armstrong to make him drink the

Before they could bind necessary to employ succeeded in releasing words so that it became them a second time. Preparations being ex- cess, produced loud mur- mure, and a crowd which occasion. With some her resistance, man, on perceiving the of her husband in the gave a horrible shriek, was instantly silenced the executioner—'This with a view to save the alone solemnly declared alone was guilty.

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spirit. After huzzaring for Jackson, he drank off about three fourths of it in a few minutes, but he survived the draught, only until the evening. It is said he went to Chillicothe, for the purpose of teaching a school; if so we think his example will be of far greater profit to the rising generation than his precepts would have been.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1827.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

On the first day of January next, which will be next week, the great Mail from Portland to Lancaster, N. H. will be conveyed directly through this town, Greenwood, Bethel, &c. &c. by the new line of Stages. The publishers of papers in Portland, will, of course, notice this arrangement of the mail and give their papers such direction as will give them the advantage of this new communication.—The mail intended for Lancaster, on this route, will leave Portland on Thursday and arrive at Lancaster on Friday. In noticing this new mail route we cannot withhold from the publishers of this line of stages, that approbation for their fidelity, promptness and attention to convenience, to which they are so highly entitled. We wish them the encouragement they merit.

EASTERN ARGUS—ONCE MORE.

It has become our duty to speak again of the Eastern Argus. It is the oldest republican newspaper published in this State, & has generally pursued a consistent course. But we never could approve the severity and bitterness with which Mr. Adams was attacked in that paper, during the last struggle for the Presidency, nor the policy of ranking old school Republicans, who honestly preferred him to Mr. Crawford, as Wingates or Federalists. And it is impossible for us to perceive the consistency of the support which the Argus is now rendering to the cause of General Jackson. We are not surprised that it should come out under the signature of LEONIDAS, and otherwise with a new edition of the arguments which were repeatedly urged in that paper against Mr. Adams in 1824. We think the same Leonidas would be quite as profitably employed in furnishing the readers of the Argus with a new edition of the opinions which were then entertained by the Editor and his correspondents, in relation to the fitness of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The following editorial article was published in the weekly Argus of the 25th of May, 1824, and we have thought it worth transcribing:—
GEN. JACKSON AND THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

"We have always felt proud of the military fame of General Jackson, and grateful for the services he has rendered his country; but that he possesses a suitable temper of mind and the necessary talents and acquirements for a Chief Magistrate of the nation, we have always doubted. He might have been a useful man in ancient Rome, had he lived in some of her troublous times, and been appointed Dictator to guide and govern her precarious destinies; or he might be useful in modern Mexico, where it is said they are now calling for a supreme Dictator to combine and give energy to the distracted powers of the Country. But the General, in our apprehension, is not the man to take the lead under our refined System of Government, and our well regulated code of Laws. Where there is no law, a man is excusable for being a law to himself; he can only look to his own judgment for a rule of conduct. But where society is established under good and wholesome laws, the man who would take advantage of the military power to effect his purposes in violation of the laws, or who could bend existing laws to suit existing circumstances, must be considered too dangerous a character to be clothed with the highest authority in the land. A singular illustration of the character of General Jackson on this point is found in one of his letters to President Monroe in 1817.

"It appears by this letter that if he had been in command of the military department in the neighborhood of the Hartford Convention, when that body was in session, he would have put to death at least three of the leaders of the convention party.

"He says to Monroe:—
"I have read with much satisfaction that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy of Federalists; it is in my opinion a just exposition, and I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department, when the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent Court Martial would have condemned them under the second Section of the Act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States."

"On reading this paragraph of the General's, one would naturally suppose the section of law to which he refers, and which he would take for his authority, must read something like this: In time of war, any citizen who shall meet in Convention to consult upon the state of the country, and who shall be suspected of being opposed to the Government or the war, shall be apprehended, tried by a Court Martial, and shall be hung or shot, according to the sentence of the Court. But what astonishment must be felt on turning to the law section referred to as authority for stringing up citizens, almost without ceremony on the gallows of a court martial, and finding it to read as follows:—

"An Act, establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States of America—Section 2nd. In time of war all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as Spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the usual usage of Nations, by sentence of a General Court martial."

"Whatever may be thought of the criminality or innocence of the members of the Hartford Convention, we think every reason-

al person must admit, that the authority upon which the General would hang them is most singular indeed."

Will the Argus be good enough to tell us in what respect General Jackson is now better qualified to discharge the duties of President, than he was in 1824? Has he made any new display of talents and virtue calculated to effect a change of opinion in his favor? Is there evidence of his fitness for that office in the Beverly correspondence? Are we to infer it from the cowardly manner of his resigning his seat in the United States' Senate, thereby avoiding the responsibility of publicly declaring his opinions upon great and important national questions which effect his popularity, and shrinking from the duties of a situation which would bring into exercise his talents as a statesman and politician?

We may find it convenient to look again upon the files of the Argus for 1824. If we can rely at all upon our recollections, all the principal arguments now urged against Mr. Adams are there recorded, though not precisely in the same language. The people have had the same treat before.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Maine will convene at the State House in Portland on Wednesday next. We learn that in other Counties some excitement exists as to the organization of the Government, but in Oxford we know nothing of it, all here is tranquility—the honest republicanism of Oxford is intent only on those things, which make for the prosperity of the State. We can conceive no necessity, at the present Session, of attending to other subjects than those of ordinary Legislation.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of Republicans in Hillsborough County, in New-Hampshire, have nominated the Hon. JOHN BELL, of Chester, as candidate for Governor of that State.

Spirited resolutions were passed in favor of President Adams and his administration. An excellent spirit in reference to the General Government appears to prevail throughout the State. Meetings are called by characters of high standing, in most of the Counties, for the purpose of deliberating on the great question.

In order to make our paper as interesting as possible to our readers, during the Session of the Legislature, we shall give a pretty full Journal of that body.

We are requested to state that the Methodists will meet for worship in the Universalist Meeting-house in this village on the first Sabbath in January next.—Mr. Murray will preach at the same place in the evening of that day.

We tender our thanks to Hon. J. W. Ripley, our Representative in Congress, for a copy of the documents accompanying the President's Message.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines to ANGELIA shall appear in our next.

The notice respecting the Horse Jockey cannot be inserted.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF VOTES FOR SENATORS.

County of York, whole number of votes, 3996
Mark Dennett, of Kittery has 2,313
Moses Sweat of Parsonfield 2,345
Isaac Emery of Biddeford 2,091
and are chosen.

County of Cumberland, whole No. of votes 3314
Roh't P. Dunlap of Brunswick has 1,923
John L. Mezquire of Portland 1,917
Benjamin Mace of N. Gloucester 1,881
and are chosen.

County of Lincoln, whole No. of votes 3331
Edward Kavanagh of N. Castle has 1,937
William Richardson of Bath 1,780
Ebenezer Herrick of Bowdoinham 1,749
Joel Miller of St. George 1,736
and are chosen.

County of Hancock, whole No. of votes, 1735
Joshua W. Hathaway of Ellsworth has 942
and is chosen.

One Vacancy.
Joshua Hall of Frankfort had 629
Joseph Shaw of Thorndike had 577
highest candidates.

County of Washington, whole No. of votes, 1014
John Balkam of Robbinston, had 409
Ichabod Bucknam of Columbia, had 410
Scattering 135
No Choice.

County of Kennebec, whole No. of votes, 4787
Reneil Williams of Augusta has 2,745
Joshua Cushman of Winslow 2,690
Nathan Cutler of Farmington 2,474
and are chosen.

County of Somerset, whole No. of votes, 2208
Samuel Weston of Milburn has 1,241
and is chosen.

County of Penobscot whole No. of votes, 1,766
Solomon Parsons of Seboc has 938
and is chosen.

The Governor in Chief of the Canadas, has, by a general order, revoked the commissions held in the militia of the Lower Province, by those gentlemen of the Provincial Parliament who sustained the election of Mr. Papineau, as speaker, in opposition to the will of the representative of the crown.

Otto.—The Legislature of this State met at Columbia on the 3d instant. Mr. Wheeler, a friend to the Administration, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, by a majority of eight votes; thirty-three members being present. In the House, Mr. Edward King, also a friend of the

Administration, was chosen Speaker by a majority of twelve votes; sixty-nine members being present, and three absent.

William Miller, convicted of the murder of Ackerman, was sentenced at New-York on the 13th inst. to be executed on the 26th of January next.

A stranger was knocked down in Albany, N. Y. on Wednesday night, by a fellow who had scraped acquaintance with him at the Circus. He was robbed of his large pocket-book, but his money was left safe in his breeches pocket.

Fire!—The House of Capt. Frances Carr, at the top of Winthrop street, in Hallows, was, together with most of its contents, entirely consumed by fire on Thursday evening of last week—loss estimated at 800 dollars; 400 of which was insured.

At the late term of Municipal Court in Boston John G. Scobie, Printer of the Castigator, for a libel, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay costs of prosecution.

The Grand Jury of New-York have found bill of indictment for a misdemeanor against Mr. Barton, who killed Mr. Graham in the fatal duel, and also against Lewis Asbury and W. B. McLeod the seconds, and Dr. Pennell, the surgeon.

INQUEST.—A coroner's Inquest was held on Sunday on the body of Thomas Cummings, late of Jonesborough, Me. aged about 33 years. It appeared that he fell from Tilden's wharf on Saturday night. Verdict, that he came to his death by accidental drowning. He has left a wife and two children.

Boston Patriot.

FATAL RECONTE.—Some persons in Sullivan county, N. York, who had been hunting deer, stopped to fire at a mark near the Hudson and Delaware Canal. A number of Irishmen were at work beneath them, and felt uneasy at having rifles fired over their heads, although they were a great distance below the hunters. At the request of the contractor, the hunters altered the direction of their fire; but the Irishmen still unsatisfied, marched up and surrounded the party, who, with the assistance of the contractor, effected a passage out. They were pursued by the enraged Irishmen with their pickaxes, &c. but all managed to escape, excepting a Mr. Doty, a small man who carried a large rifle.—Finding he should be unable to escape, he lay down with his rifle cocked, and when they approached him in a threatening attitude, he raised it and told them if they approached him he would fire. They defied him and were coming up when he shot the foremost dead on the spot, and escaped while the Irishmen gathered round their companion. Doty gave himself up, and the Coroner's Jury considered it a case of justifiable homicide.

The Democratic citizens of Susquehanna County, Penn. have adopted resolutions in support of President Adams and his administration; and have also resolved not to support any man for an important office that is opposed to domestic manufactures and internal improvements.

DIED.

In Otisfield Mr. Daniel Sargeant, aged 79 years, he was with John Paul Jones 18 months during the Revolutionary War. He was afterwards a soldier in the Army.

In Salem, Mass., Mr. Simon Noyes, aged 69, a hero of Bunker Hill, and of 8 general engagements during the revolutionary war, and a pensioner.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.
To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Pennycook, now Rumford—

GREETING:
WHEREAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit. To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a Meeting of said proprietors according to law, to be held at the Office of PETER C. VIRGIN, Esq. in said Rumford, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings thereon.

Dated at Rumford aforesaid the 19th day of December, A. D. 1827.
Signed,
PETER C VIRGIN, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify the proprietors of the undivided land in said Rumford, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned. FRANCIS KEYES.
Dated at Rumford Dec. 19th A. D. 1827.

The Editor of the Gazette of Maine is requested to insert the above Advertisement and forward his bill to this office for payment.

GOSPEL PREACHER.

The first number of this work is now printed and ready for delivery.—Such persons as wish to subscribe, are requested to leave their names with the subscriber immediately, ASA BARTON, Agent for the Publisher.

NOTE. The Gospel Preacher is published monthly, each number will contain one or more Sermons of living Universalist Ministers. The work is handsomely executed, and done up in printed covers.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article (on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article, the following Certificates, (which, among others, have been voluntarily presented within the last three days,) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness, an insupportable faintness, heart burn, and great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them.—A few months since I made trial of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley.) The relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased, and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.
Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Baumin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Goetengen, now a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed)

CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.
N. B.—In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, H. Plumley: C. F. BAUMLIN, M. D.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827.

The genuine Pills marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, who is Agent for the Proprietors. Price, seventy-five cents per box.

Norway, December 20.

CURE FOR INTemperance.

REED & HOWARD have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of intemperance. It has had the advantage of repeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is confidently brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect inferior to any which have been offered for the purpose. A gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, has expressed his preference for their preparation. They have been positively favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Messrs. REED & HOWARD,

Gentlemen—I have witnessed the operation and effect of your medicine for the cure of Intemperance, in several cases, and am very willing, at your request, to state, that it has generally produced a decided aversion to ardent spirits, in those who had previously been excessively fond of them; that the health of the patients has uniformly been improved by its operation, and that, in my opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and commendable medicine, for the purpose for which it is designed. Your friend,
JOSHUA B. FLINT.

Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman's Report.

"I have administered a considerable number of Chamber's Powders. But a preparation has been made by REED & HOWARD, of Boston, a principal ingredient of which, I suspect to be of a character which is more universally disgusting, than are any of the ingredients in Chamber's Powders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing ingredient in REED & HOWARD'S, than in the New-York preparation. Their 'Cure for Intemperance,' I therefore, decidedly prefer to that of Chamber's.

Price 2,50 a paper.

The subscriber is Agent for the Proprietors for the sale of the above 'Medicine' and he has just received a supply of it at the Oxford Bookstore. * * It can be sent by Mail, and the 'strictest secrecy' always observed.

ASA BARTON.

Dec. 21.

FOUND.

ON Saturday last, in the road near Capt. JOHN RICHARDS' in Hebron, a part Kga of TOBACCO. The owner can have the same by paying Charges, on application to SAMUEL SWIFT.

Dec. 11, 1827.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore

Nov. 14.

OPODELDOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore.

Dec. 15.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS

JUST received at

LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

Corner of Plum and Middle-streets, Portland

Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL,

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Silks,

Crapes; Shawl, Calicoes, Hanker-

chiefs; Hosiery, Gloves,

and other GOODS, as can be found in the

place. These Goods are offered at the low-

est prices for Cash, and those who wish to

dispose of their cash to good advantage, when

purchasing FINE GOODS, will do well to call

and examine, and satisfy themselves. A lib-

eral discount made to those who purchase

any amount. Country Traders, who pur-

chase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C.

CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,

Opposite MITCHELL'S Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid Assortment

of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS.

Also—

Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS,

probably the best assortment now in Portland.

These Carpetings are of the best quality, and

are offered at as low, if not lower prices than

can be purchased in Boston or New-York.

8w 182

JOSEPH HARROD,

HAS this day added to his Stock, Broad-

cloths, Cassimeres, Duffels, Lion's Skin

Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids;

Vestings, Calicoes, together with a great vari-

ety of

Cotton, Linen and Silk

GOODS.

Likewise, an additional assortment of CAR-

PETINGS, Hearth Rugs, Bindings, &c.

Portland, Dec. 14, 1827. 8wis 181

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Store; No. 6 MURPHY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET

PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON:

37 PACKAGES OF

PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest as-

sortment ever before offered in Port-

land, at wholesale and retail—

—CONSISTING IN PART—

21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents

per yard.

140 PS Superfine BROAD AND HA-

BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from

50 cents to \$12 per yard.

50 PS SATINNETT.

100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS,

from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton

and Linen GOODS of almost every des-

cription.

30 BALES

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS

AND TICKINGS,

very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at

Auction in New-York by a well experi-

enced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to

be received weekly; they will be sold from

10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash

<

POETRY.

THE PRIZE POEM.

Delivered by Mr. Dyer, at the opening of the new Masonic Hall, in New-York City.

When first on chaos and primeval night,
The holy mandate burst! 'Let there be light!'
The dim disorder'd shadows backward fled,
And the new created day her radiance shed.
The tuneful spheres in order plac'd on high,
Effulgent beam'd throughout infinity;
Then in the heavenly throng of harmonies,
Did the bright spirit of our union rise;
For love celestial warm'd th' eternal soul,
And order perfected the mighty whole.
Through each long cycle and uncounted year,
From sun to sun, from sphere to rolling sphere,
Seeking a place th' unworried spirit rovd,
Where it might love and be again belov'd.
Delay'd at length in Solyma the blest,
And found a refuge in the wise man's breast,
In Salem's walls it dwelt, a welcome home,
Beneath his temple's proud aspiring dome.
In those bright realms of David's sacred son,
Masonic honors first on earth begun,
Thence through the world on wings of light
they fled,
And raptur'd nations bent the suppliant head,
Kings from their thrones submiss in homage bow'd,
And empires joined in acclamations loud.
From far Judea where their flame began,
The brightening beams through warlike Ea-
rope ran,
Cross'd where Atlantic waves disastrous curl'd,
And blaz'd in glory on this new found world.
These strong foundations, on whose lofty walls,
Masonic taste has rear'd these splendid halls,
Give hope Masonic influence and power,
Still more will strengthen each revolving hour.
Here may our hearts in Friendship e'er be bound,
Love, Truth, Fidelity, and Union found!
And here for ages, while the rolling sun,
Through these bright skies his trackless course shall run,
May no rude hand these gorgeous walls de-
face.
No discord our unbroken league disgrace,
In friendship may we live, in friendship die,
And leave these seats for brighter seats on high.

FROM THE MASONIC MIRROR.

THE IRISH EXILE'S SONG.

Dearest land of my fathers! green Isle of the waves!
Thou distant—I feel that I cannot forget,
And though Britain would fetter your children like slaves,
Their hearts still are bounding for liberty yet!
No—I cannot forget thee, thou beautiful land!
Though far—very far from thy green hills I roam,
Oh, I still have a resolute heart, soul and hand
Devoted to thee, my country—my home!
When I think of thy sorrow—thy valor—thy might,
The heroes whose booms heave high at thy name;
Then the Genius of Liberty darts on my sight,
And the arms of freedom embrace thee again!
Oh! thy cause is most righteous! give, give but the sign,
Columbia will hail it, and Heaven will bless,
And thy daughters the brow of the hero shall twine,
Who fights for his country—relieves her distress.
Then Erin! green Erin! thy sweet minstrels shall sing,
The fountains of learning, like thy rivers, shall gush;
And thy genius shall rise on her beautiful wing,
And Britain shall look on thy virtues and blush!
Dearest land of my fathers! green Isle of the waves,
Though distant—I think of thy tears with regret;
And though Britain would fetter your children like slaves,
Their hearts still are bounding for liberty yet!
Boston, Nov. 1827.

CHRISTMAS CEREMONIES.

"England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again,
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year."
Scott.

Here lies the body of THOMAS BARTON,
An Englishman by birth,
A Whig of '76,
By occupation a cooper,
Now food for worms,
Like an old rum puncheon
marked, numbered and shooed.
He will be raised again
and finished by his creator,
he died Sept. 28, 1824; aged 75.
America my adopted country,
My best advice to you is this,
take care of your liberties.

MARRIED.

"In Limington, Mr. George Small, Jr. to Miss Eunice C. G. S.
Ye met of distant regions hear,
The woe of this place,
A man went chasing far and near
A chasing! What? a Chase.
And oh let not the hard be blam'd,
Who speaks this piteous case,
The sole reward that he obtain'd
Was—what? a wild goose Chase.
A virgin loved by all,
Pursued with eager haste,
Thou her temptation was but Small,
Has given up the Chase.
And yet, O strange! a pleasing case,
(How sad our intimates talk!)
Thou said of him, a wild goose Chase
He'll find his joy at Small.

A rebel, calling himself a watch-maker,
recently appeared in the shire town of Horry District, South Carolina, while the Court was in session, and having obtained possession of fifteen watches, decamped. This age was not more than 25.

VARIETY.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

A person at Taunton, often kept at home for several weeks, under the idea of danger in going abroad. Sometimes he imagined that he was a cat, and seated himself on his hind quarters; at other times he would fancy himself a teapot and stand with one arm akimbo like the handle, and the other stretched out like the spout. At last he conceived himself to have died, and would not move or be moved until the coffin came. His wife, in serious alarm, sent for a surgeon, who addressed him with the usual salutation, "how do you do this morning?" "Do!" replied he in a low voice, "a pretty question to a dead man!" "Dear, sir; what do you mean?" "Yes, I died last Wednesday; the coffin will be here presently, and I shall be buried to-morrow." The surgeon, a man of sense and skill, immediately felt the patient's pulse, and shaking his head said, "I find it is indeed too true; you are certainly defunct; the blood is in a state of stagnation, putrefaction is about to take place, and the sooner you are buried the better." The coffin arrived: he was carefully placed in it and carried towards the church. The surgeon had previously given instructions to several neighbors how to proceed. The procession had scarcely moved a dozen yards, when a person stopped to inquire who they were carrying to the grave. "Mr. —, our late worthy overseer." "What! is the old rogue gone at last? a good release, for a greater villain never lived." The imaginary deceased no sooner heard the attack on his character, than he jumped up, and in a threatening posture said, "You lying scoundrel, if I were not dead I'd make you suffer for what you say; but as it is, I am forced to submit." He then quickly laid down again; but ere they had proceeded half way to church, another party stopped the procession with the same inquiry, and added invective and abuse. "This was more than the supposed corpse could bear; and jumping from the coffin, was in the act of following his defamers, when the party burst into an immoderate fit of laughter; the public exposure awakened him to a sense of his folly, he fought against the weakness, and in the end conquered it.

A few years since, one of the New-England States, was represented in the National Legislature, by a gentleman of gigantic appearance, of ordinary talents, and unaffected patriotism. He possessed the feelings of a true Yankee; feared nothing human, but entertained a peculiar aversion to duelling. He usually travelled to the seat of government, on horseback, when his duty called him to represent his native State in Congress. He was very much respected by his contemporaries, as a man of correct habits and industry.

It once happened, that in the course of a debate, he made use of some expressions at which a young Southern took umbrage, and intimated an intention to challenge the Delegate after the session for an insult which he conceived was intended for him. The honest Delegate, hearing of this, and not wishing to be exposed to the rudeness of this hotspur, mounted his faithful steed, and bid adieu to the city of Washington on the morning following the day on which the House closed its session. Arrived at Philadelphia, he stopped at a hotel, with the intention of passing the night there, and pursuing his journey the next day; the landlord, after supper, showed him to a room on the fourth floor, and wishing him a pleasant sleep left him. In the morning, early, the servants of the house were summoned to the door, by a violent ringing—the door was opened and lo! our young Southern stood before them; he hastily inquired for the landlord; the landlord was roused from his bed to ascertain the gentleman's pleasure. "Is the Hon. Mr. — in your house?" "Yes Sir." "I wish to see him." "He cannot be disturbed." "I must see him, Sir, instantly, on business of great importance." "I dare not call him up, but if you will step up to his room, Sir, you shall be conducted." This offer being accepted, the landlord led the way to the room of our friend who lay quietly encoiled in bed, leeked in the arms of sweet forgetfulness, not dreaming of the enemy who approached him. The young man entered the room pointed out to him by his conductor, and closed and locked the door—he stepped to the bed, and awoke the sleeper; called him a coward for leaving Washington so soon, told him he had insulted him and that he must choose one of the two pistols which he offered him, and fight him on the spot. The old gentleman turned carelessly over in the bed and asked, if he meant to murder him in bed, or if he would allow him to dress before the fight? The other consented to a truce until he should dress himself: Mr. — proceeded deliberately to dress and after he had adjusted every thing to his satisfaction, he turned to the other and said, "let's look at those things." He took one in his hand and turning it over remarked, that it appeared to be very well loaded and primed—then took the other, as if to examine that also—complimented the gentleman upon his good taste in selecting arms—and finally taking both in one hand and walking to the window, raised it and threw them into the street.—He instantly sprang upon his antagonist, seized him by the collar, dragged him to the head of the stairs and called out right lustily for the landlord; after calling until the guests of the house were all roused, and a crowd to the stairway to know the cause of the uproar, he twisted the arm of the unfortunate struggling gentleman, and giving him a kick sent him flying down stairs—he followed him to the next landing and repeated the same manoeuvre until he arrived half dead with bruises, fright and shame in the lower hall—he here was once more obliged to submit to the superiority of his opponent, who handed him about until he found an appetite for his breakfast, when he took him by his hair, and threw him into the street, to reflect on the folly of his quixotic disposition.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—During the rivalry between Utica and Rochester, a gentleman merchant from the latter place, was travelling thro' Oneida county. Being of a humorous turn, on passing a Dutch dwelling, where a stone oven was heating, which was situated out of doors, at one side of the house, he felt disposed to hoax its inhabitants. He called out, "hallo, the house! hallo, the house!" Out came the Dutchman, the Dutchman's wife, the Dutchman's three sons, and the Dutchman's eleven daughters.—He observed to them, "your oven's on fire."—"They all flew swiftly around the corner of the house, and the merchant rode on enjoying the joke. A short time since the same gentleman was travelling to the east, in a gig; the roads were uncommonly muddy. He was about passing the same farm house, but he had forgotten the place, when a lad came running towards him, with great anxiety depicted in his countenance, "Sir," said he, "your wheel is loose." The man immediately stopped, got out into the mud, and looked at the wheel, when the boy exclaimed, "The other wheel, sir."—Around he waded through the mud, filled his pumps with water and mire, examined the linch pin there, and says to the boy, "I do not see any thing out of the way." "Why I thought 'twas loose," said the lad, "I saw it turn round," (at the same time describing a circle with his finger).—"You provoking little rascal, what do you mean?" exclaimed the gentleman. "Aye," says the lad, "the oven's on fire! the oven's on fire!" The merchant was so highly pleased with the lad's wit, that he threw him a dollar, and continued his journey.—Utica Sent.

OLDEN TIME.—In the London Weekly Review there is a most entertaining notice of the recently published History of the Antiquities of London. In page 214—15 there is a description of a sumptuous entertainment which is thus ushered in by an account of the boiling of a cock:

"Richard Rose, cook of the bishop of Rochester, according to his sentence, was boiled to death in Smithfield, in 1531, for poisoning sixteen persons with porridge, which he had prepared for the destruction of his master, who fortunately escaped the intended mischief by want of appetite, which prevented him eating that day."

A worthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to have been. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman thus—"Well doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to heaven?"—"True," replied he, "for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted, "that he was born without a shirt to his back!"

STAND FOR BUSINESS.—A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Oh yes, he's very good stand for de business; ma foi, me stand all day, nobody come to make me move!"

We copy from an amusing work entitled Westminster Hall, the following neat epigram. It is said to hit off to the life the particular merits of four gentlemen of the long robe.

Mr. Leach
Made a speech,
Impressive, clear, and strong;
Mr. Hart,
On the other part,
Was tedious, dull, and long,
Mr. Parker
Made that darker
Which was dark enough without;
Mr. Bell
Spoke so well
That the Chancellor said, "I doubt!"

The following singular advertisement is taken from an English paper:—"Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord, and can drive a pair of horses,—he must occasionally wait at table, join in household prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter in the Bible. He must, God willing, rise at 7 in the morning, obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands. If he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play at cribbage, the more agreeable.—N. B.—He must not be too familiar with the maid servant of the house, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit, and he should be induced to walk in the thorny path of the wicked. Wages fifteen guineas a year.

A person who was famous for arriving just at dinner time, upon going to a friend's, where he was a frequent visitor, was asked by the lady of the house, if he would do as they did? On his replying he should be happy to have the pleasure, she replied, "Dine at home then." He, of course, had received his quibus for some time at least.

A WRESTLE.—A few days since, a man in this city wrestled with half a pint of Brandy. First he took Brandy down, with great ease; but the day was won by Brandy, who took his antagonist down, and held him for the space of two hours; when he suffered him to rise.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A few days since, as the clerk of one of the stores in this place was closing the door, a man whispered "money" in his ear—"twas evening." The joy-

ful sound stopped his career; and the man went after his money. In a few minutes he returned, bearing a pint bottle; and offered THREE CENTS for half a pint of NEW RUM.

ONE CENT REWARD.—The subscriber offers the above reward to any person, who will find and restore to him his watch, which he lost on the evening of Saturday last, in this village. The reward is the full value of the article lost; which is supposed to have been stolen by a Mr. Whiteface, well known for such tricks.—N. B. They are of no use to any but the owner, and were never much to him. WILL WITLESS.

Dec. 10, 1827.

WANTED.—Three grains of common sense, to be equally divided amongst as many fools. Apply at the Spy Office.

Two Irishmen, a little time since, hired a boat in Boston, to go on a fishing frolic, below the fort: There was a small furnace in one end, in which, it being rather chilly towards evening they kindled a fire. Returning, the boat took fire, and they rowed for their lives, for South Boston. By the time they reached the wharf, opposite the House of Industry, the boat was nearly half consumed. The instant they reached the land, away they ran like distracted men, to the first house, and asked the good lady, the privilege of drawing a few buckets of water from the pump—for their boat was all in flames—and they had just escaped in time to draw a bucket of water to put the d-d thing out.

Caron Khan, the emperor of Persia, who died in 1776, was raised to the Persian throne from a mean family, and from the rank of a common soldier.—Though illiterate, he was famous for the justice and practical good sense of his administration. It is related in Malcolm's history of Persia, that his majesty used to rehearse to his company the following curious piece of self biography: "When I was a poor soldier," he often said, "in Nadir Shah's camp, my necessity led me to steal, from a saddler, a gold embossed saddle, which had been sent by an Afghan chief to be repaired. I soon afterwards learnt that the man, from whom it was taken was in prison, and sentenced to be hung. My conscience smote me and I replaced the saddle exactly on the place from which I took it. I waited till it was discovered to the saddler's wife, who on seeing it, gave a scream of joy, and fell down upon her knees, and prayed aloud, that the person who brought it back might live to have an hundred gold embossed saddles. I am quit certain, he added, smiling, that the honest prayer of the good woman has aided my fortune in the attainment of that splendor which she desired I should enjoy.

CURE FOR THE BOTS.

A friend suggest the following remedy for Bots in horses; bleed the horse in the mouth, hold up the head at the same time, that he may swallow the blood, and in fifteen minutes after the bleeding administer a strong portion of sage tea. He says that this simple treatment has been attended with entire success, in several instances within his knowledge.

FODDER.

Nearly double the fodder is every year and by almost every farmer, expended than would be sufficient, was it properly and economically prepared and fed.

It is ascertained that hay goes much farther by being cut into chaff before it is foddered out. Many scientific and observing men have ascertained by actual measurement that a saving of nearly half, and some say more, is effected by this means.

The tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, mixed with potatoes or meal, is recommended as superior to rye straw, used in the same manner, for fodder.—The cornstalk contains a great quantity of farinaceous substance, and is very nutritive. Cut and scalded with a little bran, they are very good food for milch cows. In the common way, the blades are eaten, and the stalks wasted; but by adopting the plan recommended, the whole is saved.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a

Capital of 200,000 Dollars,

and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The whole secured and vested in the best possible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The small compensation they require, and the liberality and promptness in adjusting all losses that may accrue under their Policies, together with eight years close application and experience, induce them to flatter themselves that they shall receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized Agent for this Company, and will issue Policies immediately, to those who may apply for them. ASA BARTON.

Norway, Nov. 20, 1827.
N. B.—As this Company does not insure upon marine risks, it is considered to be perfectly safe, and deserving of public confidence. Nov. 20, 1827.

POPE'S ESSAY.

A NEW and handsome edition of Pope's Essay on Man, with Notes, just published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen or single. Dec. 13th.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms. Sold also at retail by Thomas Crockett, Esq., Ebenezer Drake, May, John Dennett, Messrs Morse & Hall, Lewis B. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris, Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield, John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock, Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, James Crockett, and Ichabod Bartlett, Norway.

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWN—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND, GENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brail of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables. It is presumed that the thousands of copies, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-109

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE AFFECTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skillful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

A new and fresh supply of the above medicine in WHOLE and HALF bottles just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by ASA BARTON, Agent. Dec. 13.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about four weeks since, a likely red two year old STEER, the horns rather turned in. Whoever will give information respecting said STEER, to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

SAMUEL CROCKETT.

Hebron Dec. 10, 1827.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

AT THE

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

NORWAY, MAINE,

HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Gull-smiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies, and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelp-ley's Compend of History; American Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Bezouts, and Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrays, Fisks, Chessmans, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's writing Books; Common writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms. The customers of the Oxford Bookstore, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with School Books and Stationary, at cheap prices. Orders attended to the same as on personal application. All Books sent on orders that do not suit us to quality or price, may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Dec. 12.

EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER. Sept 127.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

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